incorporate a participatory approach by involving users and other stakeholders alongwith various governmental agencies, in an effective and decisive manner.

- Private sector participation should be encouraged in planning, development and management of water resources projects for diverse uses, wherever feasible.
- Both surface water and ground water should be regularly monitored for quality. Effluents should be treated to acceptable levels and standards before discharging them into natural streams, Minimum flow should be ensured in the perennial streams for maintaining ecology.
- Efficieny of utilization should be improved in all the diverse uses of water and conservation consciousness promoted through education, regulation, incentives and disincentives.
- There should be a Master Plan for flood control and management for each flood prone basin. In flood control and management, the strategy should be to reduce the intensity of floods.
- Land erosion by sea or river should be minimized by suitable cost-effective measures. Indiscriminate occupation of, and economic activity in coastal areas and flood plain zones should be regulated.
- Needs of drought-prone areas should be given priority in the planning of project for development of water resources. These areas should be made less vulnerable through various measures.
- The water sharing/distribution amongst the States should be guided by a national perspective with due regard to water resources availability and needs within the river basin.
- Training and research efforts should be intensified as an integral part of water resources development.

Inter-State river water dispute

3656. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH. Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any river project whose catchment area spreadsover more than two States have entered into controversy during the last 10 years and are lying pending at various appellate bodies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what steps are being taken to resolve the inter-State river project disputes pertaining to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa and Chhattisgarh;

(d) whether persuasive steps are being taken to restrain theriparian States from going to the Central .Water Tribunal and the Supreme Court and resolve the disputes amicably; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Inter-State Agreement dated 2nd April, 1980 among the Basin States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh (now Chhattisgarh) and Orissa provides for construction of Polavaram Project by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. This project was received for appraisal in Central Water Commission during December, 2005. In accordance with updated project report (August, 2005), 12 sqkm area in the territory of Orissa is likely to be submerged in the State of Orissa. The inter-State Agreement *inter alia* provides for either constructing and maintaining protective embankment in Orissa or paying compensation for land and property likely to be affected above FRL 150 feet due to all effects including back water effect at the cost of Polavaram Project. The Ministry of Water Resources convened an Inter-State meeting of party States on 4th October, 2006 to discuss the issues related to Polavaram Project and to resolve therrf%micably. The party States have agreed for joint survey to assess extent of submergence from Polavaram Project.

(c) to (e) As per the Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956, the water dispute arises among two or more State Governments when the Central Government receives request under Section 3 of the Act from any of the basin States with regard to existence of water dispute. The details of the present inter-State water disputes under ISRWD Act, 1956 are as follows:

SI. No.	River/Rivers	States concerned	Date of Reference to the Central Government	Date of Reference to the Tribunal
1.	Cauvery	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Pondicherry	July, 1986	June, 1990
2.	Krishna	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra	September, 2002-January, 2003	April, 2004
3.	Madei/Mandovi /Mahadayi	Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra	July, 2002	-
4.	Vansadhara	Andhra Pradesh & Orissa	February, 2006	-

In accordance with the said Act, the Central Government is required to refer a dispute to a Tribunal after it is satisfied that the dispute cannot be settled by negotiations. Accordingly, the water disputes related to Cauvery and Krishna were referred to the Tribunals for adjudication in 1990 and 2004 respectively. The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunals (CWDT) submitted report and decision under section 5(2) ISRWD Act, 1956 on 5.2.2007. The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunals passed orders on Interim Relief Applications of the States on 9.6.2006.

In respect of Mahadayi/Mandovi River Water Disputes raised by Government of Goa, the ^Ministry of Water Resources has come to an opinion that water dispute contained in the request of Government of Goa cannot be settled by negotiation.

In repsect of Vansadhara Water Dispute, the Central Government has not concluded so far that the dispute cannot be settled by negotiations.

_____

12.00 NOON

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri P. Chidambaram.